# Morning Oregonian.

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## THE EASTERN STATES.

### Conkling's Attitude toward His Party at Home.

THE LOWELL COUNCIL CLOSES THE GROUSHOUS.

Settles the Order of the Day at Omaha—Lively Business in Speculative Articles of New York—Mr. Storey Georges's View of American Government, Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, May 3. The Conkling-Platt contingent in this city is making the entire list of speculative articles unusually active, more active and with a decidedly bullish tendency. May deliveries of stocks were the feature of the market, but this was due to the unusual amount of manipulation in the stocks and interests in which the cliques who control these stocks are not then still richer than existing prices for April and May contracts. The advantage derived yesterday in closing the situation to be more favorable for manipulation of May options than existed on the April and previous options is made evident by the higher level to which prices rose yesterday. The manipulation of May options then

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## HOUSEHOLD HEALTH.

[illegible] Alliance has been active in [illegible] ... for the removal of local causes which are ready always to breed sickness, ... the public health, to make a point. The press of the city has been for weeks past attacking the "filth and typhoid theory" in most vigorous style. This is an unequal contrast with the "influenza scare," ... but to anything that relates to the public ... It is usually observed, that about the last thing people in general think of with any degree of seriousness is the sanitary condition of their houses, streets, alleys, yards and neighborhoods in which they live. If their premises are warm in winter, cool in summer and reasonably free from bad smells, they give themselves little concern about the hidden sources of disease which may be harbored in them. Yet these hidden causes become of first importance when we read in the reports of the census of 1870 that at that time the annual loss of life in the United States by preventable diseases was 500,000, and learn from the statisticians that those peculiarly house-bred diseases, typhoid and zymotic fevers, always arise from preventable causes, and can be traced to bad sanitary conditions. The accumulation of impurities in cities and their necessary arrangements for drainage and sewage expose the inmates to manifold dangers which only the strictest precautions can avert. But typhus and diphtheria are not confined to the cities. The healthiest country spots are often rendered unhealthy by neglect of sanitary regulations. To bring before the public in tangible form some idea of the dangers met with in all places, as well as to afford a measure of protection to its local constituents, a society has been formed in Newport, R. I., under the name of the sanitary protection association. Its first circular letter is now before us. It is a startling collection of unpleasant suggestions. A catalogue of ... circa sanitary conditions, any one of which is sufficient to render a house unsafe to live in is given in the form of a catechism containing twenty-two questions under thirteen separate heads. These relate to the surroundings of the house, its exposure to air and light, the drinking water and its receptacles, the cellar, ... drains, the foul chambers, the means taken to remove any seeds of contagious or infectious diseases that may have existed in the house, the bath room and its connections, and the plumbing work generally. "If," says the circular, "all these conditions are answered to the satisfaction of a sanitarian, he is one may consider his home in a healthy condition, and the occupants of it free from contracting diphtheria or typhoid fever from it." The advantages proposed to be secured by the association by its members consist in regular and special inspection by competent sanitary engineers of subscribers' houses and ... neighborhood, analyses of the water and advice as to proper precautions to be taken, all of which are highly desirable objects. But one need not wait for the formation of an association to avail himself of them. Anyone's own good judgment ought to tell him whether or not his house is in a dangerous sanitary condition, and advice as to the means of improving it can always be obtained. His cost is generally a pretty reliable guide. It may be that atmospheric poison pervades the house without the accompaniment of an offensive odor, but they rarely do, and the converse of it rule is always true. When the air of the house does not smell sweet it is always safe to [illegible] trouble. Sewer gas and markets usually announce their presence by their odor, and should be kept out if only on the score of cleanliness, which, in the estimation of many housekeepers, is of more importance than healthfulness. Air and sunlight are the great purifiers, and the whole house should be ventilated by them as much and as often as possible, provided always that the air is fresh and pure. If it comes from filthy gutters or stagnant ponds it is but a change of evils, but the sunlight cannot be contaminated, and sunlight alone is death to myriad germs of disease.

## "COTTON AND HIS KINGDOM."

Before the war it was held by our southern states that cotton was king. Slave labor was proclaimed as the support of this arrogant majesty; and as southern cotton was the ruler of America, and as slavery was indispensable to production of cotton, there was a logic of facts in support of cotton, slavery and the south which was destined to supersede all the moral laws of the universe. The world couldn't and wouldn't do without southern cotton, and cotton couldn't be produced without slave labor. The moral sense of mankind, detesting slavery as an accursed thing, might think, say or do what it would; it never could alter a great material fact. Slavery stood on the necessities of industry and commerce, and there it would stand forever. Cotton was king and slavery was the foundation of his throne.

In the vast sweep of human affairs, covered by the historic records of periods which, like the growth of a mighty tree, are veined with the rings of vanished centuries, there have been instances innumerable in which "great material facts" have set themselves up in opposition to the moral consciousness of man, proclaimed their own majestic sovereignty, and tauntingly asked all protesters what they proposed to do about it. In every case something has been done. The "great material facts" have been swept away, or forced into harmony with moral ideas. All this, on the present occasion, is introductory to certain statistics of cotton production in our southern states for the year 1889.

A southern paper tells us that last year's cotton crop has bewildered the calculators. At first it was supposed to be a good one. Later in the season when the excessive and incessant rains in the south interfered with picking, delivery and shipment, it was feared that the crop would be short and that the price would advance sadly. But now this report was made in April: when the crop ought to be well off the plantations, it is found that it is not yet all delivered, ginned, or even picked. In many parts of the south planters are plowing for the new crop in one field, and picking the remnants of the old in another, and we hear of very large cargoes delivered at New Orleans by the lower river boats. The receipts in St. Louis have been unexpectedly large recently; receipts at other points have been correspondingly heavy, and the calculators are compelled again to enlarge their estimate. At first it was 5,750,000 bales; next it was raised to 6,000,000; then to 6,250,000, and now it is put down at 6,422,000 bales. So far the largest crop ever raised in the United States.

The greatest crop ever produced by slave labor was that of 1860, which amounted to 4,669,770 bales. Twenty years have shown one of the most remarkable increases recorded in history. Cotton is, indeed, a mightier potentate than ever, but righteousness, as a principle in the production of his [illegible]

[illegible] Cuba, says that [illegible] a commerce which [illegible] of the state [illegible] Mr. Cullom [illegible] of those who [illegible] and solidly opposed by democratic states have been [illegible] pens to be Mr. Cullom [illegible] crime.

## "DIVIDING THE SOUTH."

The [illegible] Washington for the [illegible] ... is the necessity of [illegible] the solid south. [illegible] the alliance with Mc[illegible] and [illegible] ... the policy which has resulted in the [illegible] ... to the U. S. It is asserted [illegible] ... establish their [illegible] ... as a national [illegible] ... to build upon [illegible] ... in the southern states which [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

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## CITY.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE MOSCHETTS.—The "Red Coats" were greeted with a tremendous audience at New Market Theatre last night, as large as John Owens ever had, and right royally did they applaud and encore the Moschetts in songs, dances and specialties. Miss Bowers was very happy in her song, "Sweet Violets," and generously responded with "Only a Pansy Blossom." Miss Lizzie Moschett, with her well-known skill, danced the Highland Fling, and was encored. Miss Jennie Moschett sang "Nellie Gray" with much feeling, and received a hearty encore. The Moschetts will appear this evening in a new programme, and will be encored to the echo if they do not. Matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

STOCK SALES.—In the state circuit court yesterday Charles M. Markham and Wm. Fairchild were indicted by the grand jury for larceny from a dwelling. The defendants were pulling that their jurisdiction would be questionable under the indictment, expressed a desire to the district attorney to plead guilty and waive all preliminaries. This was done and sentence to be rendered in reference each to the penitentiary for one year. They were conveyed to said penitentiary this afternoon.

VISITING FRIENDS.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith of Albany, parents of Mrs. Walter Monteith, are on a visit to Portland, of whom they have many in this city. They are just on the turn of eighty years of age, and are young looking and good looking, and take a lively interest in matters and things generally. This is the first time they have been in Portland for twenty years, and they were greatly surprised at the vast growth of the city in that time.

PUNISHED BY CONDEMNATION.—Five sailors who had deserted from the ship Selkirkshire were arrested and brought before Judge Deady yesterday in the United States district court for trial. The defendants—Christian Nelson, Mack Tourjey, Albert Olsen, Sam Erickson, Edward Rogers, and C. Mc Gregor—were all pleaded guilty and each sentenced to the county jail for the period of five days and to forfeit what wages were due them.

EXCURSION.—The ladies of the Taylor street M. E. church will give an excursion to the Cascades next Saturday. The new steamer Washington will leave the wharf at the foot of Alder street at 9 A. M. Those giving the entertainments high water views of the Cascades. The boat will return to Portland by moonlight. Refreshments can be had on board. Full particulars will be found in another column.

MISS HAMILTON'S SPRING LECTURE.—At the Unitarian chapel this evening the second of the three lectures by Mrs. Catherine L. Hamilton will be given. The audience last Wednesday evening was a large one, and the interest in the morality-with-religion lecture of Dr. Hedge will give one of her choice performances, which will be an added attraction of the evening.

BACK AGAIN.—The familiar face of Mr. Charles Seeley, who, it will be remembered, came as agent and manager for Miss Ilma di Murska and also Rentz's, is again up at New Market Theater. Mr. Seeley has come down with the ticket office of the Ilma di Murska Company. He is the father of Miss Hermann Rentz, the charming contralto and dancer.

BAD SHOOTING.—From the Astorian it is learned that Lieut. P. W. Price of the United States engineers, is in the city and has begun the work of the survey, as in the city and has begun the work of the survey, as in the city and has begun the work of the survey, during the United States Senate session. Mr. Wright, Capt. Derby, for the purpose. He expects to meet with considerable more work during the session of Congress next to finishing the survey.

A NEW VENTURE.—Capt. R. H. Lamberson, of the United States marine, has been authorized for several days past, and will leave Portland this month for a short visit to the country. He will visit the different shades of gold Lamberson for a week or two. During his absence the ladies of his office will be in charge by his deputy, Mr. Leonard.

NEW COLONY.—A colony of 2,000 families is organized at Russell, Kansas, for Oregon or Washington. Four gentlemen representing the colony arrived by last evening and yesterday morning took their departure up to the Columbia river. Look at the matter. It is believed that they will find a location to please them without much difficulty.

THE NEW OFFICE.—Mr. E. Caswell, of the firm of Corbett & Caswell, organ builders, San Francisco, arrived yesterday by the Columbia. The steamer also brought the new organ for Taylor street M. E. church, which it will be erected without delay under Mr. Caswell's superintendence.

IN THE CITY.—The fine horse Wellington, brought by Messrs. DeLashmutt & Rankin at the annual sale at Reed's, the last Saturday, can be seen at the stables of Misner Bros. & Co. in this city for a few days. He is a beauty to the lovers of fine animals.

APPOINTED.—The appointment of Mr. P. Leonard as deputy clerk of the United States circuit and district courts, was announced yesterday by Judge Deady. Mr. Leonard is a very competent gentleman, and the appointment an excellent one.

SUBPŒNAED TO APPEAR.—The United states marshal is receiving official notice in persons whose names have been drawn for grand jury service in the U. S. court. These jurors are required to appear on the 25th of May.

PASSED TO SEA.—The steamship Oregon arrives at Astoria yesterday forenoon. She passed to sea yesterday at 1 P. M. The steamer Columbia, second upon the Oregon below this point.

WOMAN'S CONVENTION.—The Ladies' Bazaar of the Reformed German church will be continued at Stanmore hall, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of the present week.

WITH MARK.—State circuit court adjourned yesterday afternoon until this morning at 9 o'clock. All jurors are expected to be present at the opening of the court.

ADJOURNED MEETING.—An adjourned meeting will be held in this city on May 10th of inferior warSomerton and milltown. A full attendance is requested.

## UP THE COLUMBIA.

Dispatches received from up the Columbia last evening at 5 o'clock indicate the following state of the weather and water:

Cascades—Clear and rainy; thermometer 58; the river 14 1-2 inches.

The Dalles—Weather cloudy; strong up stream wind; thermometer 56.

Umatilla—Cloudy; strong up stream wind; thermometer 56; river 16 1-2 inches past 24 hours.

Wallula—Clear and rainy; thermometer 70.

Wallula—River at a stand; wind up stream, clear and cold.

## W. C. T. UNION.

The W. C. T. Union will hold their regular meeting Wednesday at 3 P. M. It is confidently expected that Mrs. A. S. Duniway will be present and address the meeting. It is hoped all members will be present, as Mrs. D. will be able to tell many things which will be of great value to the Union in its work. A cordial invitation is given to the friends of temperance to meet with and to join the Union. "In union there is strength."

NETTIE PHILLIPS, secretary.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Thomas Monteith, of Albany, is in the city. He gave us a pleasant call yesterday. Mr. Monteith returns home this morning.

Rev. S. Hall Young, the able and successful home missionary and school director of Port Wrangell, and who is now in the city, the guest of Rev. Dr. Leslie.

Spring Lamb, very choice, at Hoffman's.

Bake carriages for the million at Rock n Sole's.

Eastern and Olympia oysters. Walker's, 86 First st.

Artists' materials in the finest assortment and purest quality at Ackerman's Drug store.

Repairing done with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms, at Rock n Sole's, Second st.

For the square and full proportions, equal to hand work, at Rock n Sole's, Second st.

Fifty old dresses sold in order, mainly between 1860 and 1870, cost from this date forward.

Ladies, you can have your cloaks and shawls nicely cleaned and pressed at Wilson's steam dye works, 87 First st.

Get the best bread, rolls, pies and cakes

Go to the old shop, now the largest and finest store in the city. M. Marks, Front and Alder.

The best men's fine shoes are made by Lilly, Brooks & Co., Boston, for sale only by Champlin & Hoffman, Pacific Boot and Shoe House.

S. Foreman, auctioneer, will sell on the premises, No. 208 First street, between Washington and Stark, on Wednesday, May 11th, a lot of household goods.

Received per last steamer the New Josephine and many styles also another large stock of elegant millinery goods at Port Office Millinery Store.

Genuine homemade taffys and chewing creams made fresh every day at Bourne's Post Office Candy store, opposite post office, Fifth and Morrison.

## EXCURSIONISTS TO THE COAST.

The following list of ladies and gentlemen who participated in the excursion to the coast on the steamer Ocklahama last week, under the auspices of the Portland Rifles, was furnished the Oregonian by Capt. Wm. Wilson, the gentlemanly clerk of the boat:

From Portland—Mrs. M. A. H. Anderson, Mrs. Wm. Ladd, Mrs. Gregory, Dr. H. C. Wood, Mrs. Dr. Wood, Miss Wood, Miss Lizzie Wood, Miss Mary Wood, Miss Lizzie Wood, Miss Mary Wood, Miss Lizzie Wood, Miss Mary

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## JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Controversy on the Confederate Chieftain and his Book.

[Los Angeles Alfred Townsend]

New York, May 3. The following extract [illegible] with Col. Thomas Snead, [illegible] Mr. Snead's in the Tribune to-day [illegible] Davis some time ago," said Mr. [illegible] for information [illegible] which I presume he will treat of in the [illegible] It was the disobedience of Sterling [illegible] to Quattlebum and Smith, when [illegible] and Van Dorne were so critically [illegible] Gen. Bragg and [illegible] and Price to cross [illegible] up his command and [illegible] which I also recorded and by the persuasion of Van Dorn to [illegible] Earl Van Dorn, Price [illegible] Lee's letters, and I [illegible] with [illegible] Mr. Davis was a great deal more [illegible] to a French account I [illegible] [illegible] of new and French [illegible] good, but the [illegible] were [illegible]

Said I: "Mr. Snead, was Davis the best man [illegible] who could have [illegible] the Confederate government?"

"No one. He was kindly out of the [illegible] there in my judgement. Mr. Davis was [illegible] a [illegible] a man to [illegible] him that I have never heard before, but which I have often thought of. He was the Edward Everett of the South. His fulfillment [illegible] over the Senate was [illegible] of his [illegible] motives [illegible] to the Presidency of the Confederate government was in his rhetoric. He could say things with such experiments and with such a strong and abounding fancy that [illegible] he passed, for more than his worth as the expressive genius of the people in their necessity. I have seen some [illegible] call me Mr. Davis' [illegible] dry. This surprises me. He ought to be able with his style to make one of the most interesting books to read that come out of the War."

"Give me some idea of his character and mind."

"He is a man of narrow and intense mind as you generally find it when to the [illegible] are between the Rockies, and such is the commonwealth of his head. Most of the men he preferred, such as Terrell and Kirby Smith, were men of the same narrow type. He was deficient in executive capacity. His brother, Joe Davis, had always superintended his affairs, and rendered him independent in fortune; and since the war Mr. Davis has only been successful in boasting necessity by the strength of his name with a few persons who took him on traditions. He was not a wise man. His judgment was not clever, and could not be when his all-vivid gratitude and passion to come into consultation with the public men sulky. He seldom forgave his opponents, was jealous in extraordinary cases, and was frequently not on speaking terms with the most important men in his Government. He did not speak to Vice-President Stephens for a very long time, if he has relations with him now. He was jealous of Gen. Lee. I can give you an instance directly. And yet Davis for no means belongs to a mediocre type of men. He is well read. His self-esteem is high. He has pride of bearing. He was opposed to secession, and at the campaign of 1860 made stump speeches in New England on behalf of the union. You may think his judgment good there, but after he went into the secession he would listen to no notions of accommodation, even when it became manifest that we were whipped."

"Who should have been president of the Confederacy?"

"Howell Cobb, of Georgia. Cobb was the ablest man for general administration we had in the confederacy. He was a good lawyer, well informed, had a disciplined mind, and was acquainted with instances that question of questions so useful to a young, struggling nation desirous to place itself in the interests of mankind and on a solid bottom. Davis beat Cobb by one vote. I witnessed a remarkable scene in one of the secret sessions of the confederate congress," said Mr. Snead. "Perhaps this has never been printed before. We frequently had secret sessions, and they were among the most important we held. In our congress the president and vice-president and the members of cabinet were entitled to sit and speak. Davis never did, but the cabinet frequently came in, and on one occasion that notable but brilliant man, Louis Wigfall, made a speech arraigning Jefferson Davis. Wigfall was a colonel, and came into the congress with his uniform on. His speech was a bold, consecutive indictment of Mr. Davis' administration. I think it was about 1862, when McClellan was before Richmond. He said, in concluding: 'Gentlemen, there sits in form you a man who will be regarded with more bitter hate by our posterity than any member of this body for having imposed upon the confederate government this narrow, inefficient and ruinous chief magistracy.' 'Who is the man?' cried other senators. 'Well, tell your name,' said Wigfall, and he walked around a part of the house till he came to the desk of R. W. Barnwell, one of the senators from South Carolina. Stopping there, he said to Barnwell: 'You, sir, are the man who inflicted Jefferson Davis upon this people.' The fact was," concluded Mr. Snead, "that Barnwell had given the casting vote which made Davis president in the congress at Montgomery."

## THE SUMMER ULSTER.

Great Improvements in the Style.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

It is with pleasure that we announce a change and an improvement in the summer ulster, and it heightens that pleasure to realize that a Detroiter is the man whose memory is to stand steeped to that of Washington. We all remember last summer's ulster. It had some good features, but it didn't fill the bill. It did very well for railroad travel and picnics, and it was a pretty good thing to cover up old clothes, but everybody knew that something better could be invented out of wide cloth.

The matter for the coming summer speaks for itself on start. It can be worn with tails or without. The tails can be cut off by means of hinges or clasps on the walls, or they can be rolled and shoved around to form extra pockets for holding four clean shirts apiece. The collar is fitted with a rubber tube to hold any sort of drink fitted to the occasion. A quart of hard cider can be carried to a Sunday service, and slyly emptied at the commencement of the weaver without any one be up the wiser. All the man has to do is to turn his head to the left, slip an amber mouth-piece into his jaws, and slowly get away with his tonic, while he seems to be lost in amazement at the wonders of nature. The ulster as a whole is a life-preserver, and when blown up will sustain the weight of three school marms and a lecturer from Japan. If occasion requires it can be quickly converted into a water-proof tent, capable of sheltering a small family. The right hand pocket is sheet-ironed for use as a kettle in which to make tea or boil eggs, and the left hand is a sort of refrigerator in which to store perishable goods. Each sleeve is provided with a secret pocket for the benefit of those who want to get four aces in a poker hand, and a sheath for a bowie knife is stitched into the back in a most secure manner. Folded one way the ulster forms a jibsail, and can be attached to any boat in five minutes. Folded the other way you have a stretcher on which to carry off the fat woman who fell from a tree and broke her leg.

It is the ne plus ulster. It combines good looks with a right smart of convenience. It hides a hump between the shoulders, covers up a stove, and a bow-legged man is made to appear as graceful as an arabesque. There are seven different styles on which to scratch matches, three flaps on which to wipe the nose, and a Texas steer may play with the wearer all day and not be able to spoil the set of garments. Send in your orders before the rush begins.

### The African Desert Railway.

[From the New York Evening Mail.]

It is not long since the plan of flooding the African desert was engaging the world's wonder, so that the project of a railway from the Mediterranean across the 1200 miles of sand which lie between that sea and Timbuctoo, the point on the Niger river where the railway is to reach Soudan, is somewhat startling. Africa is the continent to which the eyes turn with expectation of the greatest changes to take place anywhere in the world during the next century, but a scheme to build a railway through the great Sahara, although which all the world would be glad to see accomplished, certainly does not promise large dividends to stockholders. France is sailing along on the financial sea with a greater burden than any other nation bears, her debt being more than twice as large as that of the United States, but no nation is more fitted to take great risks and incur necessary obligations than she. A railway from the Mediterranean toward the heart of Africa would not be profitable for many years, but French [illegible] have [illegible] and [illegible] prospect [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]